

***The relationship between one-year survival rate of patients with acute myocardial infarction with or without opioid use in patients referred to the emergency department of Bu-Ali hospital
A Descriptive- Analytic study in Qazvin***

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Abstract

Background and objective : Ischemic heart disease is the most cause of the mortality and morbidity in the world. Many research is done about opium dependency on quality of coronary patients, pain of myocardial infarction patients, protective or degenerative effects of opium dependency on ischemic heart disease and lipid profile which had paradoxical results. The aim of study was to evaluate the relationship between one-year survival rate of patients with acute myocardial infarction with or without opioid use in patients referred to the emergency department of Bu-Ali hospital in Qazvin .

Methods : In this descriptive-analytic study , 181 patients with myocardial infarction that have inclusion and exclusion criteria evaluate and follow one year after the date of myocardial infarction , in two groups dependent (80 patients) and non dependent (101 patients). Patients who fulfilled DSM5 criteria were chosen as opium dependent patients. Demographic data, cardiovascular risk factors, lab data (Blood sugar, fasting blood sugar, High density lipoprotein, low density lipoprotein, Cholesterol), ejection fraction(EF), duration of admission , readmission and one year survival were collected and analyzed.

Results : There was no significant difference between the two groups in demographic data (except sex), risk factors(except HTN and cigarette smoking) , lab data, EF, duration of admission and one year follow up mortality. Opium dependency was higher in men than women.. HTN ($P=0.005$) and cigarette smoking ($P<0.001$) was more in opium dependency group. Opium dependency decreased the age at event by 3.36 years and was dependency smoking ($P=0.01$). Readmission in one year follow up because of heart problems was higher in opium dependency group ($P=0.01$).

Conclusion : The results of this study showed that despite public opinion , opium dependency

did not improve cardiovascular risk factors or post-AMI mortality and morbidity. Conversely there were irrefutable finding regarding the detrimental effects of opium dependence.

Keywords : *Myocardial infarction , Opium dependency , One year mortality , Risk factor*